

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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Atlanta made a sizeable addition to the national ash heap.

You can put that straw-hat money into a government bond.

Join the big drive for the sale of government war bonds. Enlist!

Here's a tip—John D. Rockefeller is buying U. S. war bonds in great bunches.

Ireland, left to work out its own salvation, will be a new Ireland in every sense of the word.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is getting to be quite adept in the use of nautical expressions.

If the British get hold of that Drocourt-Queant switch they are likely to shunt the Germans onto a side line.

The government's daily paper is setting the pace in news print paper economy in publishing merely a little eight-page folder.

The incipient forest fires in Vermont have received their "Now-I-lay-me's" through the kindly influence of rain and then more rain.

If there really is a German submarine off the coast of New England, the "pitiless publicity" focussed on the boat is likely to make its situation decidedly uncomfortable.

Maj. Gen. Leonard A. Wood, whose friends thought he was banished by President Wilson when he was sent to the southeastern army division, must have felt himself banished among friends when he was hailed at Charleston, S. C., by a huge crowd in a joyful welcome. In fact, Gen. Wood's welcome all through the southern cities has been one big ovation.

Those who criticize the United States war loan because the bonds are to pay only 3½ per cent interest and who say that the effort to float the entire loan of \$7,000,000,000 will be a failure because of that rate will not score investors to any extent because investors have the word of the United States government that if a higher rate shall be fixed on any subsequent issue of bonds during the duration of the present war the purchasers of the 3½ per cent bonds will be protected and allowed the higher rate. It would be far more patriotic for those who criticize the interest rate to cease their efforts to hinder the success of the loan because the successful floating of the great bond issue at the rate decided upon means a tremendous saving to the United States government in the annual interest amount. Moreover, the rate of 3½ per cent on the best security in the world is really quite attractive to investors.

JOIN THE RED CROSS.

In common with other executives in the United States, Governor Graham has designated the week of May 26 as "Red Cross week" in Vermont, with particular reference to May 28 as the great day for canvassing for membership in the Vermont branch of the American Red Cross society, the official agent under the war department. Governor Graham urges every person in the state to do his duty toward providing for the care and comfort of the men who will go to the front to battle for the cause of civilization and of democracy. That duty includes an application for membership in the Vermont branch, which carries with it a small annual fee, the money to be devoted to work of mercy. When the great Civil war was being fought Vermont not only contributed men, but she also contributed largely to the care and comfort of those men by means of sacrifice made by the people who stayed at home. Now the great Red Cross society is the officially recognized agent for extending this care and comfort, and the people of Vermont must do fully as much as Vermonters did from 1861 to 1865 in relieving the suffering of the fighting men. The way to start is by joining the Vermont branch of the Red Cross society. Next week there should be a concerted movement in every part of the state to enlist in this splendid work. See the representatives of the local branches in your own cities or towns and make known your desire to join. Don't wait to be asked to join. Make next week, the week of May 27, a memorable one in the enlistment for Red Cross work.

SOLVING THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM.

The operations of the German merchant submarine Deutschland showed that it is possible to conduct commerce traffic by means of a vessel capable of being submerged, even though an enemy may be in control of the sea. The Deutschland made several voyages in the face of a watchful enemy which kept the German fleet bottled up in its base and which patrolled the seas in vigilant manner. The work of the Deutschland was successful for a time; just what its fate was is not thoroughly settled as yet, the allies' claim being made that the famous submarine fell a prey finally to British

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submarine nets, while the Germans' inference is that the doughty little vessel came to the end of its activity through warring with the elements. In any event, working against tremendous odds, the Deutschland carried on operations successfully for a time, transporting cargoes of very great value and, it is said, paying for itself in one voyage across the ocean. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that submarines of much improved pattern might be operated successfully if the undersea fleets did not have to contend with the fleets of a nation which was mistress of the seas.

That is the situation that faces the allies by means of the reported result of the genius of Simon Lake, an American who is said to have perfected a large vessel of the submersible type and capable of carrying ten times as much cargo as the Deutschland, the pioneer in undersea freight carrying vessels. The builder asserts with some degree of assurance that a vessel of the type he refers to can be turned out inside of four months and that the output of vessels thereafter can be as high as three or four a week. Within a few months after the first vessel was launched a huge fleet of submersibles could be in operation, carrying foodstuffs and munitions to the entente allies which are now seriously threatened with war vessels of the submersible type also. Then it would be the problem of the war submersibles to find the merchant submersibles underneath the surface of the seas—a rather difficult task in the present stage of the perfection of undersea boats. Perhaps it would be an impossible task at the present time in view of the perfection of the ones ascribed to the Simon Lake freight-carrying submersibles. The new Simon Lake scheme has been called the "perfect answer" to the German U-boat menace to the allies; and it seems that there are great possibilities in that development inasmuch as the German surface warships are not as yet capable of coming out and testing the mastery of the seas with the combined British and United States fleets, acting with the assistance that the French and Italian navies are able to give. The Simon Lake plan does not seem chimerical when one recalls the activities of the Deutschland under tremendous handicaps.

CURRENT COMMENT

Mr. Calef's Benefactions.

Measured by the extent of his benefactions, Ira C. Calef, who died in his 90th year in the town of Washington, was one of our greatest Vermonters. In the past two years he had given \$600,000 to worthy causes, and wealth had been used freely in helping many hospitals, libraries and educational institutions in this state and elsewhere. Many men of great wealth who do nothing special for the public good during their lifetime dispose of their estates by their will so as to help charity and philanthropic causes. Mr. Calef adopted the wiser policy of helping at a time when he could see the benefits of his gifts and when he could take pleasure in the giving. It is strange that other men of large fortunes do not follow this course.—Brattleboro Reformer.

The Russian Loan.

One of the most extraordinary financial incidents of these extraordinary times was the loan of \$100,000,000 to the new Russian provisional government by the United States through the agency of Secretary McAdoo. Events hereafter may invest the day with the greatest historical significance. The loan may prove to be an act of the highest statesmanship, if the Russian democracy worries through its troubles without a catastrophe. Or the loan may prove a luckless gamble with fate decreeing the total loss of the \$100,000,000 to our government.

In any event, this is the most dramatic and daring thing President Wilson has yet done in trying to make "the world safe for democracy." Whether or not the president had any encouraging advices from Petrograd upon which to base the act, he has at least placed the Russian provisional government under obligation to him, and now that the Russian cabinet is to have radical Socialist representatives, it may be that he has strengthened American influence with the powerful council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies.

The moment the loan was announced in Wall street, Russian securities scored notable gains and rubles moved to a somewhat higher point. If the moral ef-



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fect is as marked in Petrograd as the financial effect is in New York, it may turn out that the Russian revolution, financed in America, has successfully passed through one of its severest crises.—Springfield Republican.

Small Chance for Slackers.

"To the Editor of The Transcript: "Is it necessary for a Canadian who has not taken out his naturalization papers to register on June 5 in accordance with the president's draft proclamation?" A Canadian.

"Boston, May 19, 1917." Every male person in the United States, who has passed his 21st birthday and has not passed his 31st, must register on June 5, in accordance with the selective draft military bill and the proclamations of the president of the United States and the governor of Massachusetts. After that, it will be determined what persons may or shall serve in the armed forces of the United States. There is no such thing as escaping this registration, unless one prefers to go to prison. But it does not appear that alien residents who have not made application for United States citizenship can be forced to serve. Section 2 of the draft law provides as follows:

"Such draft as is herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 21 and 30 years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the president may prescribe, not inconsistent with the terms of this act."

This limits the ultimate effect of the draft to citizens or to those who have declared their intention to become such. It leaves on the outside British subjects domiciled in this country who have not declared the intention to become American citizens. There is as yet no conscription in Canada, but if conscription becomes law there, an arrangement would surely seem to be in order between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada to bring British subjects domiciled in this country under the operation of the draft, in one country or the other. It is not likely that, in the long run, it will be possible for any man subject to the conscription to escape it by moving across the border. And if he wants to serve, he need not wait the conscription. Under orders now issued, men 18 years of age and up to the age of 40 years may enlist in the regular army without their first papers, except in the case of Germans, Austrians, Bulgars and Turks—and even these may enlist if they take out their first papers. There will be no such thing in this country as compulsory slackers—men excluded from service because of foreign nationality.—Boston Transcript.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MEMORIAL DAY.

A Little Talk with the Boys and Girls About Its Significance.

Editor, Barre Times. I would ask for a space in the columns of your newspaper for a talk with the boys and girls in the public schools in regard to Memorial day, the day when labor and care is put aside and the whole nation stands by the graves of its dead and pays homage to its sleeping heroes, who, in the dark days of the Civil war, on land and sea, so nobly fought for the nation's preservation.

The day is near at hand when it is fitting for the "grand army of the schools," the patriotic army of the future, to halt in its daily march of study and play and salute the Grand Army of the Republic. Not many of our brave heroes are left; these are deserving of all the honor and respect that it is in our power to give.

We see the old flag flying in the breeze, but we do not fully realize how dearly it was bought; bought with wearisome marches, hunger and fever swamps; bought with the bright lives of young men such as are springing to arms today to defend the honor of the country.

These veterans so gladly gave themselves to save, because they loved their country. The hearts of the old soldiers at this time are filled with sadness such as none but these gray-haired veterans can know, as they hear the call to arms again and realize from their own experience the horrors of war. Some are left who fought from the breaking out of the rebellion until its close, in the battle of Bull Run, the Wilderness, marched with Sherman to the sea, languished and starved in prison pens.

How would it have been with the young lads of to-day if the boys and young men of '61-'65 had not seen their duty and performed it? Go with them on next Memorial day, that day to them so sacred in the memory of their departed comrades. Their marching columns are thinning. The remaining years are pitifully few in which our heroes may enjoy earthly honors. Opportunities to aid them will all too soon pass away. Let us learn anew the lessons of patriotism from their lives so grandly taught. Let us rededicate our lives in devotion to God and country and to maintain the principles for which they offered their lives as a ransom.

In word and deed make them feel on next Memorial day that your young shoulders will willingly and unselfishly help to bear their burdens and give them honor, which is their rightful due, honor which they could not and would not ask for themselves.

"Fear not for the flag of thy freedom, While the home of the hearts is true, And the lengthening line of the children Cheers the shortening line of the blue."

Mrs. H. E. R. Flagg, Department patriotic instructor of the Ladies of the G. A. R. East Braintree, Vt., May 21, 1917.

How to Pack the Freezer.

In the June Woman's Home Companion, Alice Bradley gives some practical directions about packing the ice cream freezer.

"The freezer must be packed carefully and accurately. Have ready a basket or a pan of ice, finely and evenly crushed, a box of coarse rock salt, and a dipper or a sauceman holding about a pint. Place three evenly measured dippers of crushed ice in the freezer tub, packing it down firmly. Over this put one evenly measured dipper of rock salt. Repeat until the carefully measured layers of ice and salt reach to a place on the can higher than the mixture inside. This proportion of three parts of ice to one part of salt has been proven to be the best for getting a fine-grained ice cream. Do not put in your ice and salt without measuring and then expect to get a perfectly frozen product."

"The freezer may be left for about five minutes after being packed, while the ice begins to melt and the mixture becomes chilled. When the ice and salt have begun to work, it is time to turn the crank. Begin by turning it very slowly. A slow song on the phonograph makes a good accompaniment, for the slower the freezer crank is turned for the first ten minutes, the finer grained will be the product."

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Secretary Baker Making Good.

No one who knows much about Secretary Baker of the war department can be surprised at the New York Sun's admission that he is "making good." A civilian must be secretary of war, in our government, and there is no available civilian in the United States to-day who can match Mr. Baker in qualifications for the difficult post. His first year's experience as war secretary, embracing the Mexican border mobilization of the Nation Guard, was equal to the experience secretaries used to obtain in four years. Mr. Baker has been in "intensive training" from the day he took the office and he now has a grasp of the problems of his department which a new man would be many months in acquiring. Naturally Mr. Baker has a keen, alert, lightning-like mind, and there is not a shred of respect in his make-up for what is known as bureaucratic red tape. He was a favorite with the late Tom Johnson, the celebrated reform mayor of Cleveland, and if anyone living had no patience with obstructive conservatism in the administration of affairs it was Tom Johnson. Keep Mr. Baker where he is and he will work his head off for the army and the country.—Springfield Republican.

FLAGS! FLAGS! FLAGS!

The Times has received a shipment of 100 flags, size 4x6 feet, of the same quality and make as those sold by us last year. The price is 98 cents (postage extra). If you want one, come early, as the demand is great.



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